

THE
Cathedral Cities of England and Wales,
OXFORD.

BY
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D.

OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD:

PROFESSOR AND PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL;

F.R.S.E., F.R.A., F.R.S.N.A., MEMBER ARCH. INST. GT. BRIT. AND IREL.:

MEM. COR. SOC. FRANC. D'ARCHEOLOGIE; SOC. DES
ANTIQ. DE NORMANDIE; ETC.

MOWBRAY
OXFORD

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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OXFORD:

BY T. COMBE, M.A., E. PICKARD HALL, AND H. LATHAM, M.A.

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

PREFACE.

THE following pages, it is hoped, will contain the information which a member of the University or resident in the City would wish to give to an intelligent visitor at Oxford, written by one who was an early member of the Oxford Architectural Society, and, like every man who has had the good fortune to be enrolled on the books of the University, proud of the most beautiful city and most famous seat of learning in the world.

The principal printed works consulted are:—*Proc. Arch. Inst.* 1850; *Journ. Arch. Inst.* vii.; *Vita Sanct. Fridesw.*; Mabillon, *Acta Sanct.* iii. pt. i. 524, viii. 533; Capgrave, *N. Leg. Angl.* fo. 152; *Beauties of England and Wales*, ed. Brewer, 1813; *Skelton's Oxfordshire*, 1823, and *Oxon. Antiq. Rest.*; *Pointer's Oxon. Acad.*, 1749; *Wood's Hist.*, ed. Gutch, 1796; *Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*; *Dugdale's Monasticon*, ii. 130–174; *Leland, Coll.* i. 342, iii. 72; *Willis, Mitred Abbeys*, i. 279–281, ii. 180–7, 333–4; and *Ackermann's History*, 1814.

This volume is published in a separate form, for the convenience of the purchaser both as regards cost and portability, and makes a section in a collective *History of our Cities and Cathedrals*, now in course of publication.

OXFORD.

OXFORD has been justly called a city of palaces ; no town in the world can pretend to compete with it. It is sheltered by the heights of Shotover, rising about 350 feet above the valley, by the hills of Bagley Wood and Cumnor, and watered by the Cherwell and noble Isis ; and over woods and avenues and meadows are seen picturesquely-grouped domes, spires, towers, and pinnacles ; while “the stream-like windings of its glorious street” disclose at every turn the embattled walls, gateways, green lawns, gardens, and venerable college-courts of the most eminent University in Europe ; which is more ennobled by its associations than by the attractions of its situation or the splendour of its buildings. The eloquent Lacordaire said, “How calm and beautiful is Oxford ! Fancy in a plain surrounded by uplands and bathed by two rivers, a mass of monuments, Greek and Gothic churches, colleges, quadrangles, all distributed profusely but

most gracefully in quiet streets terminating in trees and meadows. All these buildings, consecrated to letters and science, have their gates open. The stranger enters here, as he would enter his own home, because they are the asylums of the Beautiful to all who are endowed with feeling. There is a solemnity in the very atmosphere. I have nowhere seen such an appearance of ruin with so much of preservation. It is Time which shews itself, but Time without decay and in all its majesty."

The High Street is half a mile long, and in parts 85 feet broad; the street which crosses it is at the northern approach 146 feet broad and upwards of 2,000 feet in length. No other city could produce so long and stately an avenue as that of St. Giles', which has been replanted with lime-trees.

CHURCHES.

The spire of ALL SAINTS', High Street, was built 1700, by Dean Aldrich. The churchyard was the scene of one of the legendary miracles of Archbishop St. Edmund, who preserved his hearers from a shower of rain during a sermon.

ST. ALDATE'S, opposite Christ Church Gate, retains a Norman arcade in the chancel; the Trinity Chapel, in the south aisle, is c. 1318; a beautiful altar-tomb with an effigy of Noble, and statuettes, 1522, and a brass of a graduate, 1613; St. Saviour's Chapel, in the north aisle, is c. 1455; the south arcade of the nave is c. 1581; an Easter Sepulchre, a Decorated font,

and a graceful tower and steeple of the first half of the 14th century. Aisles have been added in the recent restoration.

ST. EBBE'S, recently restored, retains only a fine Norman doorway in the vestry, and a tower.

ST. GILES'S is mainly of the time of St. Hugh, c. 1200, very late transitional Norman. The north aisle, Early English, is covered with four gablet ends, and lighted by coupled lancets and triplets, with an inner screen, over a round-headed wall-arcade; the bays are divided by stone arches carried on corbels: both the north and south aisles contain piscinas. The square font and the porch are Early English. The churchyard contains a table-tomb with quatrefoiled panels.

HOLY CROSS, Holywell, has a Norman chancel-arch; and belfry story in the tower built 1464. There are brasses of two ladies, 1622 and 1625. The suburb derived its name from SS. Winifrid's and Margaret's well between the church and the old manor-house, which is dated 1516.

ST. MARTIN'S, Carfax (or, as at Exeter, *quatrevoies*, the cross roads), rebuilt 1822, retains a font with effigies of the 14th century, and a Decorated tower. The Jacobean Cross, c. 1610, which stood in front of it was removed to Nuneham Park, 1787. The tower was reduced to its present height by the king's order, in 1341, on a complaint from the University that the towns-people used it as a fort to shoot at passing students.

ST. MARY'S, High Street, the University Church, consists of a nave of six bays, 94 feet by 54 and 70 feet

high, with aisles, completed by Sir Reginald Bray, 1492, with a Lady-chapel, built by Adam de Brome in the time of Edward II., altered and with windows inserted in the 15th century, and the exquisite Decorated steeple, 180 feet high, which was repaired along with the pinnacles of the entire building c. 1607; and an aisleless chancel of five bays, 68 feet by 24, built by Bishop Lyhert before 1472, and containing a reredos composed of niches and sedilia on the south side. The roofs are composed of arched timbers, with open-panelled spandrils, in the nave resting on carved brackets, below which are beautiful canopied tabernacles. The south porch (lately restored) was built 1637, at a cost of 200*l.*, by Dr. Owen, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, against whom the effigy of the Virgin and Child over the door was adduced at his impeachment; the fan-tracery roof belonged to an earlier structure. There are three brasses. On the north side of the chancel, but separated from it by a sacristy, is a two-storied building of the time of Edward II., which formed a library above, built 1320, and the old Congregation House below. The lower room is groined in stone, and has good bosses; it also contains a benitier. In this church Bishop Orlton preached before Queen Isabella on 2 Kings ix. 19, suggesting that the head of the king (Edward II.), as it was sick and diseased, should be removed. There is a monument to Sir W. Jones, by Flaxman. Dr. Radcliffe is buried under the organ-loft, and Amy Robsart's gravestone is at the west door. In the chancel the Mayor and Corporation for some centuries appeared with halts

round their necks, to do penance for an affray on St. Scholastica's day.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN's retains a Norman chancel-arch, and aisles built by St. Hugh c. 1194: the north aisle was fitted up as St. Catharine's Chapel, for the use of Balliol College, 1280, but has been rebuilt: a beautiful southernmost aisle, St. Mary's Chapel, of the time of Edward II., used by the Carmelite Friars, was restored by Blore, with a flowing-pattern parapet and niched buttresses; it contains a Decorated font; the intermediate aisle, St. Thomas's Chapel, contains a window c. 1417: on the north side the prison door of Bocardo is preserved; near the chancel door is a cinquefoiled benitier; the nave roof and upper part of the tower are c. 1511-31. There is a good niche on the west side, containing the effigy of St. Mary Magdalen. In front of the church is the MEMORIAL CROSS, 73 feet high, erected by G. G. Scott 1841, in honour of Cranmer, who suffered Oct. 16, 1555, and Ridley and Latimer on March 21, 1555, in Broad Street, opposite Balliol gate; the statues are by Weekes.

ST. MICHAEL's, Cornmarket, has a very early Norman tower, with baluster windows; a chancel, rebuilt by Mr. Street; a south porch, c. 1342; three niches in the Lady-chapel, of the time of Richard II.; two brasses; some glazing; and a rood-screen and parclose. Against the west wall of the tower stood the prison called Bocardo. In a bastion behind a house in Broad Street is shewn the chamber from which Cranmer saw Latimer and Ridley going to execution.

ST. PETER'S-LE-BAILEY contains three brasses, dated 1516.

ST. PETER'S-IN-THE-EAST, New College Lane, contains a fine Norman chancel, which has two rich windows, and a groined vault with a chain pattern, in allusion to the dedication; and externally a good corbel-table, and two stair-turrets with circular terminations crowned by conical cappings. St. Mary's Chapel, on the north side, built 1240 as the chapel of St. Edmund Hall, has a north window inserted, 1433, a high tomb, and four brasses. The nave has good Perpendicular south and west windows, a Decorated north aisle, St. Thomas's Chapel, with St. Catherine's Chantry in a recess on the east, a stone Perpendicular pulpit, and a porch with a parvise and Norman doorway. The tower is Decorated, and batters upward. Grymbald's Crypt (which is of the same date), under the chancel, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 in., and 9 feet high, consists of three alleys of four bays: the groined vault is round-headed, and two of the capitals are curiously sculptured. Remains of two flights of stairs leading up into the nave have recently been discovered.

ST. THOMAS'S, founded 1141, contains a shouldered-arched door, a round-headed window, and a Decorated east window in the chancel; a tower, c. 1521; and a plain early font.

Iffley and Binsey churches deserve a visit, but they lie beyond our limits.

DOMESTIC REMAINS.

Several interesting houses remain: an old Hall, 1611, in Carter's Passage; the Crown Inn, Cornmarket, with a pargetted front, once frequented by Shakspeare; vaulted cellarage of Knapp Hall, under a house north of the Town Hall; a groined vault under a house near the New Inn, St. Aldate's; BISHOP KING'S HOUSE, built 1528, with additions 1628, and marked by pargetting, gables, and stone bay windows, in the same street; several houses, c. 1642, in George Lane; WOLSEY'S ALMSHOUSES, completed 1834, opposite Christ Church; WOLSEY'S HOUSE, retaining its staircase, at the corner of Brewer's Lane; of Tackley's Hall, at the back of High Street, some arches and a groined cellarage remain; remains of old MAGDALEN HALL, near Magdalen College, an interesting Perpendicular building; WHITE HALL, of the 14th and 15th centuries, Castle Street, south side, opposite the Public Baths; a house with medallions, on the same side; the Gateway of St. Mary's College of Austin Canons, New Inn Hall Lane, in which Erasmus studied 1497-8; a house of the time of Henry VI. opposite St. Michael's Church, Ship Lane (lately restored); KETTEL HALL, Broad Street, built 1615, by President Kettel, of Trinity College; the Hospital of Bethlehem, on the north side of St. Giles's Church, founded at the same date; on the east side of St. Giles's, the town-house of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, marked by stone pillars, and three halls; BLACK HALL, with its three-storied bay windows of

the early part of the 17th century; MIDDLETON HALL, c. 1663; and GREEK HALL, adjoining St. John's College. On the north side of Holywell Street are several remains of academical halls, Sand, Griffin, and Pershore; and some houses of the early part of the 17th century: a good Elizabethan house adjoins the Music-room. Frewen's Hall, Cornmarket, was the residence of the Prince of Wales.

MONASTIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS.

The prior's lodge of the Dominican Friary remains near Brewer's Lane, on the west side of the road to Folly Bridge; and Paradise Garden, near Trill Street, and a gateway are the only memorials of the Franciscan Friary in which Roger Bacon, whose observatory stood on Grandpont, now Folly Bridge, was buried 1292. There are now no remains of St. Mary's, OSENEY ABBEY (i. e. on the Ouse or Isis-island), founded by Lady Edith, at the desire of souls in purgatory who spoke to her in the form of chattering pyes; the site was near Oseney Mill; it was an Austin Canons' house and the See of Oxford was first established in it. A little to the north, opposite Worcester College gardens, are some remains of the walls, with three doorways and the water-gate, of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, REWLEY (Water-isle), founded 1279. At the corner of New College Lane, formed in a bastion of the city wall, is a doorway with sculptures of the Annunciation, which was the entrance of ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

CASTLE AND WALLS.

D'Oyly's Tower, 1074, which batters upward, either the belfry tower of St. George's Chapel or a defence of the Inner Bailey; the large tree-covered mound of the Keep, containing an octagonal well-chamber with a groined vault of the time of Henry II.; and the early Norman Crypt, with rude capitals of St. George's Chapel, are the only remains of the CASTLE. Queen Maud was besieged here by King Stephen, 1142, and only escaped, by the ingenious device of wearing white clothes across the snow-covered ground, to Wallingford.

The WALLS were built in the reign of Henry III., and repaired 1370: they consist of a curtain-wall, with an alure or walk protected by a parapet, and round loop-holed bastion-towers: they may be traced along the north and east sides of New College, where the straight stairs to the alure remain, and on the south side of Merton College. A fragment of the Little-gate, near Pembroke College; a bastion used as a hall, with a window of the 16th century, behind George Lane; and another in the rear of Broad Street, remain; and in several other places behind houses in Oxford, but not accessible to the visitor, portions of the old city wall may be clearly traced. Several remains of the entrenchments, or leaguers, with zigzag faces, of the time of Charles I., are visible between Holywell and St. Giles's Church, and a portion of a cavalry post in Port Meadow, and in the meadow by the side of Magdalen Bridge.

Offa, King Alfred, and Harold Harefoot lived in the Castle. Beaumont was the palace of Henry I., built 1132; in it Henry II. resided, and Richard I. was born. Edward II. gave it to the Carmelites, but Henry VI. lodged in it. Henry III. kept Christmas in its hall after the siege of Kenilworth.

Oxford was seized by Edward the Elder 908, and burned by the Danes 979, 1003, and 1009. The Northmen were massacred here November 13, 1002; Edmund Ironside was murdered Nov. 30, 1016, and Harold Harefoot crowned 1036, also died here 1041. William I. took the town by storm 1069. King John, who visited the town on seven occasions, Sir W. Davenant, Chillingworth, Antony à Wood, and E. Pococke the traveller, were natives of the place. The infamous Marat, afterwards stabbed by Charlotte Corday, was a hairdresser here, and imprisoned for thefts in the Ashmolean. Shakspeare used to lodge at the Crown Inn. Corsellis, the first printer in England, set up his types here 1468. T. Hearne the antiquary and Dillenius are buried at St. Peter's-in-the-East; Clarke the Orientalist at Holywell; Rawlinson in St. Giles's; and Wallis, the decipherer, in St. Mary's. Councils or Parliaments were held here 1013, 1015, 1018, 1022, 1136, 1139, 1154, 1166, 1177, 1185, 1203, 1207, 1222; June 11, 1258, when the Commons first bore a part in the legislation—the "Mad Parliament," when the celebrated "Provisions of Oxford" were drawn up; 1263-4; Aug. 1625; 1644, 1655, 1681, and March 21, 1685. Amongst the royal visitors were Stephen, 1147; Henry II., 1177; Henry III., 1264; Edward I., 1275, 1277; Richard II., 1394, 1396;

Edward IV., at Magdalen, 1481; Richard III., July 24, 1483, at Magdalen; Henry VIII., 1488; Prince Arthur, 1496 and 1501, at Magdalen; Henry VIII., 1501, 1510; Queen Elizabeth, 1566, Sept. 22, 1592, at Merton; James I., 1605; Charles I., Aug. 1629, Aug. 30, 1636, July 13, 1643; Charles II., 1665; James II., Sept. 4, 1687; George III. and Queen Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1786; the Emperor of Russia at Merton, Frederick III. at Corpus Christi, and the Prince Regent at Christ Church, 1814; and Queen Victoria, Dec. 12, 1860, and 1862. The Black Assizes, in which the Lord Chief Baron, the Sheriff, and 300 persons died within forty hours, occurred 1577. Oxford was for a time the head-quarters of Charles I., but after his defeat at Naseby surrendered to General Fairfax. In 1715 General Pepper was stationed here with a regiment of dragoons, to overawe the Jacobite party. George I. about the same time gave his library to the University of Cambridge, which provoked the following epigram from Dr. Trapp:—

“ Our royal master saw with heedful eyes
The wants of his two Universities:
Troops he to Oxford sent, as knowing why
That learned body wanted loyalty;
But books to Cambridge gave, as well discerning
That that right loyal body wanted learning.”

The Corporation possesses three maces, one of the date of Charles II. The title of Earl of Oxford was borne by the De Veres from the time of King Stephen to 1702, and by the Harleys from 1711 to 1853.

THE UNIVERSITY

Received its first charter from Henry III.

“ Ye fretted pinnacles, ye fanes sublime,
Ye towers that wear the mossy vest of time,
Ye massy piles of old munificence,
At once the pride of learning and defence ;
Ye cloisters pale, that, lengthening to the sight,
To contemplation, step by step, invite ;
Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays
Her holy hymns of everlasting praise,—
Hail, Oxford, hail ! ”

The University was anciently described as “ the sun and eye of England.” Among its chancellors occur Cardinal Pole, Sir C. Hatton, Archbishop Laud, Oliver Cromwell, Lords Clarendon, North, Grenville, Derby, and the Duke of Wellington ; and among its members whose colleges are not known, William of Wykeham and Chaucer.

The noticeable College PICTURES are—the Nativity, by Rubens, in Corpus Christi College : Archbishops Markham and Robinson, by Reynolds ; Earl of Mansfield, Duke of Portland, and Archbishop Agar, by Romney ; Lord Mendip, by Gainsborough ; Bishop of Carlisle, by Hopner ; Bishop King, by Jansen ; Atterbury, Smalridge, and J. Locke, by Kneller ; Bishop Morley, by Lely ; Lord Grenville, by Owen ; Canning, by Lawrence ; Bishop Hooper, by Hogarth ; and Queen Elizabeth, by Zacchero, in Christ Church Hall : the fine collections of General Guise and Fox Strangways under the Library, containing specimens of the early masters, as Cimabue, G. de Bondone, and A. de

Castagno, the first Italian painter in oils; A. Caracci, Raffaele, Mantegna, and Giotto; with busts by Rysbrach and Bacon, sen.; and on the staircase Roubiliac's statue of Locke. Christ bearing his Cross, by Morales, in Magdalen College Chapel: the *Noli Me Tangere*, by Mengs, in All Souls' Chapel.

The Randolph or University GALLERIES, (opened 1845, and named after Dr. Randolph, Principal of St. Alban Hall,) facing Beaumont Street, contain pictures of the Tuscan school of the 14th and 15th centuries, the gift of Fox Strangways, Esq.; 190 drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, purchased at a cost of 7,000*l.*; Thornhill's portrait by Hogarth, and some of his original sketches; a bronze cast of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles; four Greek altars; and clay models of busts and statues by Chantrey, in the west wing, which measures 90 feet by 28. The Sculpture Gallery measures 180 feet by 28, the Picture Gallery 100 by 28, and the Fire-proof Gallery 70 by 28. The 129 statues in the basement were given by the Countess of Pomfret in 1754. The Taylor Institute, 150 feet long, founded by Sir R. Taylor for the study of modern languages, and built by Cockerell 1841, fronts St. John's College, and forms the east wing. On it are figures of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. Under the Schools are the Arundel Marbles, presented in 1677, and including the famous Parian Chronicle. Inigo Jones designed the gate of the Botanic Garden, which has statues of Charles I., purchased by a fine levied on Antony à Wood for a libel upon Lord Clarendon. The Garden, founded by the Earl of Danby 1632, occupies the site of the

Jews' cemetery. Magdalen Bridge, 526 feet long, was built in 1779 at a cost of 8,000*l*.

Some of the PLATE preserved in the colleges is of equal value and interest. The founder's salt-cellar, an exquisite gilt chalice, alms-basons, cups, spoons, the founder's pastoral staff, patens, and charger, at Corpus Christi; King Edward II.'s cup, at Oriel; a cocoa-nut cup 1470, and a cup of the 15th century, at All Souls'; the founder's jewels and salt-cellar, chalices, alms-basons, cups and tankards, a gilt grace-cup 22 in. high, a salt-cellar 1493, silver seal, and fragments of the founder's mitre and his pastoral staff, at New College; a fine drinking-horn made out of a buffalo's horn, of the time of Edward III., a silver horn of the period of Charles I., used for calling the society together, and altar-plate dated 1637, at Queen's; a cocoa-nut salt-cellar, at Exeter; and at Trinity, a chalice of the 15th century, from St. Alban's Abbey. A considerable quantity of the college plate was given to Charles I. when New Inn Hall served as the royal mint. By an old tradition the members of the colleges which thus subscribed to the fund were said to be entitled to wear silver tassels.

Dr. Johnson's window at Pembroke, the groves of St. John's, the gardens of New College, Addison's water-path by Magdalen Park, the Broad Walk of Christ Church, and the alleys beneath the limes of Trinity, should be visited, as of general interest.

Some of the OLD CUSTOMS are preserved to this day. The bellman yet rings a knell before the funeral procession of a gownsman; at All Souls', on Jan. 14, is

sung annually the song of the swopping mallard ; at New and University, the Fellows are summoned to Common-room by the blows of a wooden hammer, as in the Eastern monasteries ; at Queen's, a trumpet sounds before dinner ; on Christmas-day the boar's head, "bedecked with bays and rosemary," is borne up with an ancient carol, according to tradition in honour of a taberdar who choked a wild boar in Shotover Wood with a MS. of Aristotle ; and on New Year's-day the manciple presents to every member in hall a threaded needle, saying "Be thrifty," a pun on the founder's name, [Eglesfield] *Aiguille-fil*. At University, on Easter-day, on leaving hall every member chops at a block of wood provided by the cook, as, according to the legend, whoever succeeds in cutting it through will inherit the College estates. At Merton and Pembroke the signal that dinner is over is given at high table by three blows of the trencher. The Eucharistic Hymn is sung upon the top of Magdalen tower every year on May-day at sunrise, in place of a mass for the repose of Henry VII., endowed with lands at Slymbridge. At Corpus the Collect for Trinity Sunday is used daily.

The principal buildings of interest are the following.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, built by Duke Humphrey, and refounded and completed by Sir T. Bodley 1618-28, with its coved and painted roof 1597, and some ancient glass representing the penance of Henry II., homage paid to Edward II., and the marriage of Henry VI. Here Charles I. and Lord Falkland had their ominous traffic with the Virgilian Lots. The Gallery adjoining the Bodleian Library, N. to S. 119 feet

by 24, and E. to W. 158 by 24, contains the portraits of the College founders and University Chancellors; Mary Queen of Scots (Zuccherò); Herbert Earl of Pembroke, and Lord Buckhurst (Vandyke); Sir. T. Bodley (Jansen); Duke of Grafton, and Payne (Reynolds); Handel (Hudson); Charles XII. (Schröter); a bronze statue of the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor 1616-60, by Le Seuer; Guy Fawkes' lantern; and architectural models. This gallery was occupied by the Lords in the Parliament of 1625, while the Commons sat in the DIVINITY SCHOOL, built 1439-80, the date of Duke Humphrey's Library above. The former room has a beautiful vault with pendants and tracery.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, built by Gibbs, at a cost of 40,000*l.*, 1737-49, is 140 feet high and 100 feet in diameter.

THE OBSERVATORY, founded 1772-92, and built by Keene and altered by Wyatt at a cost of 8,000*l.*, contains an unrivalled heliometer.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, founded by Elias Ashmole 1677, built by Wood 1679-83, contains King Alfred's jewel of gold with delicate filagree-work, Henry VIII.'s glove, and a sword the gift of the Pope; the watches of Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell, a maple peg-tankard, a Staffordshire clog almanack, the prison key of Bocardo, a scold's brank, Mexican feather-pictures, Lilly's MSS., portraits of Selden, the Earl of Arundel, Old Parr, E. Woodville, and Dr. Plot.

THE CLARENDON, 1712, erected (from the profits of the History of the Rebellion) by W. Townsend, contains the pall of Henry VII.

THE polygonal THEATRE, founded by Archbishop

Sheldon, was built by Wren, on the model of the Marcellus Theatre at Rome, at a cost of 15,000*l*. It measures 80 feet by 70, and is capable of holding 4,000 people. The roof was painted by Streeter; the cupola was added by Blore. In it the Commemoration ceremonies are held yearly.

THE CONVOCATION HOUSE, at the west end, with the Selden Library over it, was built 1634–36.

THE PROSCHOLIUM, or covered walk, was built by Holt at the cost of Bodley. From its abuse by the rebels it was called popularly the “Pigmarket.”

THE SCHOOLS Quadrangle has Bodley’s panelled library on the west, and on the east a Gateway-tower begun 1613, having a groined archway, a panelled door with the arms of the Colleges, and on its inner face columns representing the five orders of classic architecture in its five stories, and a statue of James I.; and on the west side an oriel. The architect was Holt of York. The other sides of the court were completed in the reign of Charles I.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE, built 1825–30, by Robertson and Blore, has a press-room 200 feet by 18.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, built by Deane and Woodward, and commenced in 1855, consists of a great court 128 feet square, roofed with glass, covering a space of 5,000 square feet, and surrounded by two open galleries and arcades formed by shafts of British marbles with sculptured bases and capitals. Statues of the greatest men in science, ancient and modern, are arranged upon intermediate corbels. On the upper floor is a large lecture-room. Smaller

lecture-rooms, work-rooms, and laboratories surround the building, which contains the collections of minerals, geological specimens devised by Dr. Buckland and Simmons, and natural history from the Ashmolean and Clarendon, and of entomology from the Taylor Building, which have received considerable accessions. The west front is 320 feet long, the north and south fronts are 178 feet. Here is Woolner's statue of the Prince Consort.

THE DEBATING ROOM of the Union Society, (founded 1825,) Cornmarket, by the same architects, built 1856, is 62 feet by 33, and 47 feet high. The upper wall over the gallery is painted with the story of King Arthur.

THE COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, founded by King Alfred, and restored by Archdeacon William of Durham, who died 1249, has a front, c. 1635, of 260 feet long, broken by two fine gateways with statues of Queen Mary II. and Queen Anne. On the inner side of the western gate, which has a groined vault, is the statue of James II. The large quadrangle, c. 1634-74, is 100 feet square. The chapel of St. Cuthbert, 1639-65, restored by G. G. Scott, has an oak screen by Gibbons, glazing by Van Linge, and a monument to Sir W. Jones, by Flaxman. The hall, 1640-57, contains portraits of Wyndham, Sir R. Newdegate, Sir W. Jones, and Lords Eldon and Scott. The eastern court, 80 feet square, was built by Dr. Radcliffe, whose statue is over the gateway. The fine Library, 70 feet by 27, by G. G. Scott, contains statues

of Lords Eldon and Stowell. The new buildings are by Sir C. Barry. Among the eminent persons educated in this college were Cardinal Langley, Bishop Fleming founder of Lincoln College, Dr. Radcliffe, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Carte the historian, Sir W. Jones, Lords Stowell and Eldon, Langbaine, Sir R. Chambers, Mr. Wyndham, Archbishop Potter, Bishop Ridley, Elstob the Saxonist, Bingham, Gen. Oglethorpe the founder of Georgia, Sir D. Digges, and Shelley.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, Broad Street, founded by John and Devorgilla Balliol, of Barnard Castle, parents of John king of Scotland, 1263–8, retains a fan-traceried vault and the Master's bay window, flanked with canopied niches, in the gateway tower, c. 1494; a good bay window in the Master's lodging; and the canopied doorway (1529) of the chapel, which was rebuilt (1858) by Butterfield. The glass is by Van Lingo (1637) and Wailes; the new building in St. Giles's by Salvin, 1853. The fifteenth-century walls of the hall and library remain. Here were educated one cardinal, a patriarch of Alexandria, Wycliffe, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, Coventry, L. K.; Kyrle the Man of Ross, John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Atkyns, Hutchins, and Rouse, the several historians of Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, and Warwick; Bradley the astronomer, Southey, Lockhart, and E. Cardwell.

MERTON COLLEGE, founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Lord Chancellor, 1264, at Merton, and removed to Oxford before 1274, the first actual College in either University. The fine turretted tower-gateway retains two canopied niches containing figures of the founder and Henry III., a beautiful arch,

and a curious sculpture of the founder in the wilderness with the Baptist offering the seven-clasped Book of Knowledge to the Lamb. The parish and collegiate church of St. John the Baptist has a choir of seven bays, c. 1310, and arches of the crossing, c. 1330, but the north wing of the transept and upper part of the tower were completed 1417-24. The glazing, a white pattern with figures of the time of Edward I. inserted, is 1287-1307; the Perpendicular windows are of the early half of the 15th century; the roof was painted by the Rev. J. Pollen; near the sedilia is the sacristy, c. 1377, with loops for communication with the bell-ringers; it was dedicated to St. Mary. In the south wing of the transept there are two cinquefoiled niches marking the site of St. Catharine's altar; the altar-piece of the Crucifixion is by Tintoretto; the beautiful brass lectern is late in the 15th century; the oak ceiling of the transept was erected 1517; the north door is early Perpendicular. The tower contains eight bells. There are some pieces of old tapestry and six brasses of graduates, the two finest being dated 1420 and 1471; and monuments of Sir T. Bodley (by N. Stone), A. Wood, and Sir H. Saville. The east is a superb wheel window of seven lights, a rich specimen of decorative colouring. The hall retains its oak door and iron scroll-work of the early part of the 14th century. A small passage on the south of the church contains the two-storied treasury of the 13th century, with a high-pitched stone roof. On the north-east side of "Mob Quad" is the Library, the most ancient in England, built by Bishop Rede in the middle of the 14th century, lighted by single trefoiled

lights, retaining fragments of the original glass and some pieces c. 1598; the roof has Jacobean dormer windows. It contains a MS. of Duns Scotus, a MS. Eusebius of the 10th century, and Caxton's Chaucer. The great quadrangle, 119 feet by 100, c. 1610, is entered under a noble gateway with a ribbed vault, with the zodiacal signs on the bosses, of the time of Henry VII.; and has a meadow gateway by Bentley, similar to that of the Schools. The front to the meadows is very beautiful. The new buildings, which are far from successful, were added by Mr. Butterfield 1862-3. Merton boasts of Dean Manne, ambassador to Spain; Archbishop Bradwardine, "the profound doctor;" Occam, "the invincible doctor;" the rebel Earl of Essex; Bishops Jewel and Earle (who is buried here); Duns Scotus, "the subtle doctor;" Waynflete, Sir Henry Saville, Dr. Harvey, Jewell, Sir T. Bodley, Antony à Wood, Sir Richard Steele, Tyrwhit, Ruding, Sir Edmund Head, and Archbishop Manning. The first Common-room was opened here in 1667.

EXETER COLLEGE, in the Turl (a passage), founded by Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, 1314, has a fine hall with an open timber roof, 74 feet 7 in. by 27 feet 2 in., and 40 feet high, built 1618; a quadrangle 138 feet by 113; a noble front 220 feet long, with three oriels and a tower gateway, renewed 1835; a new library, by G. G. Scott, who erected the exquisite chapel of St. Peter, consecrated Oct. 18, 1859, at a cost of £15,000; it measures 95 feet by 30, and is 60 feet high; the turret and graceful spire rise to a height of 150 feet. There are five Decorated three-light

windows on each side, and as many of two lights in the pentagonal apse, which have glazing by Clayton and Bell: the brass-work is by Skidmore of Coventry: at the west end is a Decorated rose window, with a two-light window above; a screen, supported on a double row of columns of Devonshire marble, divides the chapel from the ante-chapel. Exeter boasts of Trevisa, Glanville, Tindal the historian, Borlase and Lewis, topographers; Frank Nicholls, Walker, author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy;" Maynard, L. K.; J. Toup, Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, Lord Falkland, James Duke of Hamilton, Paulet Marquess of Winchester, James Norris, Brancker the mathematician, Bishops Bull, Prideaux, Secker, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Judge Coleridge.

Oriel College (so called probably from a porch or oriel of the house so called which stood on this site), founded by Edward II. 1326, at the suggestion of Adam de Brome, his almoner, contains a quadrangle built 1620, a hall and chapel 1637-42. Over the hall porch are statues of Edward II. and III. and the Virgin Mary. The Common-room contains a picture by Vasari. The library was built by Bishop Robinson. Oriel boasts of Bishops Pecock and Butler, Cardinal Allen, Sir Walter Raleigh, Archbishop Arundel, W. Lloyd, R. Braithwaite, A. Barclay, Prynne, Joseph Warton, Anstis the herald, Longland, author of "Piers Ploughman," Davison, Bishop Copleston, J. H. Newman, Arnold, Whateley, and Bishop Wilberforce.

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE, founded by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, whose name it bears,

1340; rebuilt by Wren and Hawksmoor, c. 1710. Over the gateway under a cupola is a statue of Q. Caroline. The chapel, 100 feet by 30, contains glazing, c. 1635, and some earlier glass; the ceiling was painted by Thornhill. The hall, 60 feet by 30, contains portraits of Addison and Tickell; the library, 120 feet by 30, contains fragments of old glazing. In the buryary are three brasses of Provosts, 1518 and 1616. The buildings measure 300 feet by 220, the northern quadrangle is 130 feet by 90, that to the south with a cloister is 140 feet by 130. Queen's boasts of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishops Tanner and Gibson, the Black Prince, Addison, Wycherley, Collins, Tickell, Shaw the traveller, Seed, Horneck, Hyde the Orientalist; Rawlinson and Thwaites, Saxonists; Sir T. Overbury, Halley the astronomer, Burns the lawyer, Bernard Gilpin, Dr. Mill, G. Langbaine, Burton the antiquary, and Rev. W. Gilpin.

NEW COLLEGE, founded by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, 1386, contains a quadrangle 168 feet by 129, and a garden court, 1684, by Sir C. Wren; the grand chapel of St. Mary Winton, c. 1380-6, the earliest and finest Perpendicular, measuring 133 by 34 feet, with a transept 82 by 38 feet long, and a noble detached tower: the glazing of the choir contains in the south windows Flemish glass of the 17th century, a remarkable series of the angelic choirs of the 14th century, and in the transept canopied figures of the time of Richard II. The altar has four bas-reliefs of the life of Christ, by Westmacott. The organ is by Dallam. The pastoral staff of the founder is in an aumbry near the

altar. The transept contains 21 brasses, two being of extraordinary beauty and size—one of Archbishop Cranley, 1417, with a triple canopy, and Bishop Yonge, 1525. The oak ribbed cloisters, measuring 106 by 205 feet, contain the old pulpit and fragments of the ancient altar; the hall has linen-pattern wainscot of the early part of the 16th century, c. 1532. In the audit-room are some pictures of saints formerly in the chapel, and some ancient seals. The kitchen retains its open timber roof. The hall is 80 feet by 32 feet 8 in., and 40 feet high. The bursary is in a four-storied muniment-tower, with stone vaults, tile pavements, and stone hearths for braziers. The entrance tower-gateway contains effigies of the founder and St. Mary, and has, like the garden-tower, a groined vault. The College was used as a guardhouse in the Civil Wars. New College boasts of Henry V., Chichele, Fox, Ken, Huntingford, Lowth, Grocyn, Stapleton, Hardyng, Saunders, Pitts, Bruno Ryves, G. Lydiat, J. Fowler, Herbert Earl of Pembroke, Dr. W. Smith, Harpsfield, Ayliffe, Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Henry Wotton, Somerville, Pitt, Spence, and Dean Holmes.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, Turl, founded 1427, as a protection against Wickliffism, by Bishop Fleming of Lincoln, and augmented by Archbishop Rotherham 1479, contains a chapel, 62 feet by 26, c. 1631, with Italian glazing, a cedar screen, and carved stalls; the Rector's Lodgings, built by Bishop Beckington 1465; a quadrangle 80 feet square; a hall, c. 1436, and south quadrangle, 1612. Lincoln boasts of Bishop Sanderson, Dean Hickes, Kettlewell, Dr. Radcliffe,

Sir W. Davenant, Wesley, Sir George Wheeler, Hervey, author of the "Meditations," and Grey, of "Memoria Technica."

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, founded by Archbishop Chichele, 1437, as a chantry for the souls of the slain at Agincourt, includes a noble tower-gateway with statues of Henry VI. and the founder, and a sculpture of the souls in purgatory; a chapel of the Four Doctors, 138 feet by 28, with a beautiful porch containing a benitier, a ceiling painted by Thornhill, an altar-piece by Mengs, a statue of Judge Blackstone by Bacon, and the original glazing in the transept, 73 feet by 26. In the ante-chapel are brasses of an archdeacon, 1461, and two graduates, 1490 and 1510. There is a second court, 172 feet by 155, with two stately towers by Hawksmoor; a library, 200 feet by 30 and 40 feet high, 1716-20, containing Wren's designs for St. Paul's, a marble tripod from Corinth, a statue of Chichele by Roubiliac; and a hall, with portraits of Bishops Jeremy Taylor and Heber, and a bust of Heber by Chantrey. The buttery contains a drum from Sedgemoor. The sundial in the first quadrangle was designed by Wren. All Souls boasts of Bishops Heber and Jeremy Taylor, Sir Christopher Wren, Lynacre, Leland, Herrick, Secretary Sir W. Petre, Sir A. Shirley the Eastern traveller, Marchmont Needham, Dr. Sydenham, Sir W. Blackstone, John Norris, and Tindal the historian.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, High Street, founded by Bishop Waynflete, 1458, contains a superb chapel, 153 feet by 33, and a transept 76 feet by 38. On the north side of the altar is a recess for the Easter sepulchre,

and a chantry with the effigy of the founder's father. The glazing of the west window, representing the Doom, is by Fuller; the glazing of the other windows by Greenbury 1740, Egginton 1794, and Hardman. There are brasses of two Presidents, 1530 and 1558, and of graduates, 1478, 1480, 1500, 1501, 1502, and 1523, an Archdeacon, 1515, and an effigy of Dr. Routh, 1855, by Hardman. The screen and stalls are by Cottingham, 1833; the altar-piece, by Ribalta, came from Vigo; the bas-relief over it is by Chantrey. The unrivalled detached tower, exquisitely beautiful both in proportion and composition, 145 feet high, was built 1492-1505. The front to the street is a portion of the ancient hospital of St. John Baptist. The entrance gateway is by Pugin, 1844. Buckler designed the Choristers' School, 1851. In the first quadrangle is the stone pulpit formerly used on St. John Baptist's day. The shallow porch of the chapel contains statues of St. John Baptist, Mary Magdalene, St. Swithin, Edward IV., and the Founder. The noble tower-gateway, which has a groined vault, contains the founder's tapestried rooms, in which five monarchs have been entertained. In the President's Lodge Bishop Horne wrote his Commentary on the Psalms. The beautiful cloisters have a singular series of allegorical figures on the buttresses. The hall, 70 feet by 29 feet 4 in. and 31 feet high, has a linen-pattern wainscot, c. 1541, and portraits of Colet, Hough (who here made his memorable protest against James II.), Wolsey, Pole, and Sacheverell. The New Buildings, 300 feet long, are by Holdsworth, 1733. Magdalen had among its members Lilly, Foxe, Hammond,

Heylyn, John Hampden, Addison, Dean Field, Wolsey, Dean Colet, Sir T. Bodley, Sacheverell, Camden, Lynacre, Cardinal Pole, Collins, Gibbons; Bishops Latimer, Hough, Warner, and Horne; John and George Earls of Bristol; Arthur and Henry Princes of Wales (1605); Wither, W. Haddon, Sir T. Roe, Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom, and Sir R. Palmer.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, founded by Bishop Fox, 1516, like Chichele and Waynflete a Wykehamist, has a good tower-gateway, with an oriel once lighting the President's chamber; a quadrangle, 101 feet by 80, with a dial, 1605, and a statue of the founder; the chapel, 1517, with an altar-piece by Rubens, and a brass of a President, 1530, in the ante-chapel; the hall, 50 feet by 25, with a late Perpendicular timber ceiling; a library containing the Aldine Classics and Twyne's MSS. In this College were educated Cardinal Pole, Jewell, R. Hooker, John Hales, B. Twyne, Pocock, Fiddes, J. Burton, Basil Kennet, Dr. Milles, T. Day, author of "Sandford and Merton," Anstis the herald, and John Keble.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, founded 1507, by Bishop Smith of Lincoln and Sir R. Sutton of Cheshire, derives its name from King Alfred's Brasen or Brew-house, which occupied the site. A brasen nose, as a pun on its present name, is carved over the doorway in the tower-gateway. The only addition to the great court consists of a series of Jacobean dormer windows. The porch of the hall was added by Wolsey. The chapel, 1655, contains a hammer-beam ceiling with fan-tracery brought from St. Mary's

College, Cornmarket, circa 1435. Bishop Heber lived in the rooms shaded by the fine chesnut-tree which is in Exeter Gardens. In the great quadrangle there are bronze statues of Cain and Abel. Distinguished members—Dean Nowell, R. Burton, Foxe, Stradling, Sir W. Petty, James Earl of Marlborough, Lord Treasurer; the topographers Watson of Halifax, Burton of Leicester, Whittaker of Manchester, Prince of Devon, Ashmole of Berks; Bishop Heber, and Dean Milman.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Broad Street, founded by Sir T. Pope, P.C., 1554, on the site of Durham College by the Convent of Durham in the time of Edward III., has a chapel (1694) designed by Dean Aldrich, with carvings by Gibbons, a ceiling painted by Burchett, and effigies of the founder and his wife. The hall, 1618–20, contains a brass lectern, and portraits of Archbishop Sheldon, Lords North and Chatham, and T. Warton. The library is mainly original, and belonged to Durham College; it contains some ancient glass. The garden court was built after the designs of Sir C. Wren, 1668–1728. Distinguished members—Selden, Chillingworth, Sir J. Harrington, Whitby, Aubrey, Ducarel, Sir J. Denham, Crashawe, Settle, T. Warton, W. L. Bowles, Merriek; J. Bampton, founder of the Lecture; Ludlow and Ireton, Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Somers, Pitt Earl of Chatham, Lord North, Montague Earl of Halifax, and Isaac Williams.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, founded by Sir T. White, Lord Mayor, 1555, has a pretty terrace-walk lined with elms fronting the entrance gateway, which was that of

St. Bernard's Hospital 1437, and retains the effigy of the saint and a groined vault. The chapel, consecrated 1530, restored by Blore 1843, contains a brass and the grave of Laud. The hall, which was the refectory of the Cistercian monks, has an arched roof and screen of Portland stone. The kitchen was built 1613. The south gateway, which has a fan-tracery vault, leads into the second quadrangle, built by Inigo Jones 1631, and containing statues of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, by Fanelli, which cost 400*l*. The library, built 1596, with an eastern wing added by Inigo Jones 1635, contains Archbishop Laud's skull-cap and his pastoral staff; in it he entertained the Court in 1636. The cinque-cento gateway, with a fan-tracery vault, leads into the gardens, of five acres, which were laid out by Brown and Repton. The garden front, with its gables and oriels, is exceedingly picturesque. St. John's boasts of Laud and Juxon, Sir B. Whitelocke, Dr. Rawlinson, Wheatley, Shirley the poet, Ducarel, Lord Northington, L.C.; Sir J. Marsham, Dillenius, and Sherard.

JESUS COLLEGE, Turl, founded by Queen Elizabeth on the petition of Dr. Price, Treasurer of St. David's, 1571, contains a fine quadrangle, 100 feet by 90; a chapel built 1621, with an east window by Hedgeland, restored 1855; a hall, 1617, with a portrait of Q. Elizabeth, a fine bay window and carved screen, c. 1621; a library, 1626-1667, containing Lord Herbert's MSS. and the famous "Red Book." Jesus College boasts of Sir Leoline Jenkins, Archbishop Usher, Beau Nash, and Herbert the traveller.

WADHAM COLLEGE, founded by Sir N. Wadham,

1613, contains a tower-gateway with a groined vault, in which the Royal Society held their first meetings, 1650-9; a quadrangle 130 feet square; a hall 82 feet by 27, with a portrait of Admiral Blake, a timber ceiling and oak screen, and a good bay window; a library, 53 feet by 30; a chapel, 70 feet by 27, and ante-chapel 75 feet by 26, 1610-13, of late Perpendicular character, as it was built by masons of Somersetshire, where Gothic lingered after it had been abandoned elsewhere. It contains glazing by Van Linge. Wadham boasts of Bishops Wilkins and Spratt, Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Hody, Sir C. Wren, Admiral Blake, Harris, author of "Hermes;" Creech, Richardson, Persian lexicographer; William Earl of Rochester, and Sir Charles Sedley.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, St. Aldate's Street, founded 1624 by R. Whitwick and T. Teesdale, has a chapel, 1712; a hall, 1848, by Hayward, containing a portrait of Dr. Johnson by Reynolds; a library, with a bust of Johnson by Bacon; the older buildings are c. 1670. Pembroke boasts of Bishop Bonner, Archbishop Newcombe, Cardinal Repington, Southerne, Camden, Beaumont, Pym, Dr. Johnson, Sir W. Blackstone, Sir T. Browne; Morant, topographer of Essex; Durell, Whitfield, Shenstone, and Graves. The elder of these worthies belonged to the earlier foundation of Broad-gates Hall.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, Beaumont Street, founded by Sir T. Cooke 1714, on the site of Gloucester Hall, the college founded by Gloucester Abbey 1283, and afterwards the palace of the See of Oxford, contains a fine Ruysdael, and on the south side four hostels, or

lodgings, once attached to the Benedictine abbeys of Pershore, Westminster, Winchcombe, and Gloucester. In the library, 120 feet long, is a copy of Palladio with MS. notes by Inigo Jones. The hall contains the founder's portrait by Kneller. The chapel has been well restored in 1864 by Mr. Burges, with stained glass, arabesques, and paintings on the walls and ceilings. Distinguished members—Dr. Nash, Sir Kennelm Digby, T. Allen, T. Coryat, Lovelace, and Foote the actor.

There are daily Choral Services at New, Magdalen, Queen's, and St. John's, and on Sundays, Eves, and Festivals at Exeter College.

THE HALLS have no foundations like Colleges.

MAGDALEN HALL, built by Garbett 1822, was transferred from its original site near Magdalen College, where it was established in 1487, to Hertford College, founded 1713, which was dissolved. There are some few older remains in the hall and buttery. Sir Harry Vane, Sir M. Hale, Dr. Plott, Hobbes, Tyndal, Lord Clarendon, Dr. Sydenham, Sir Julius Cæsar, John Selden, Sir W. Waller, Sir R. Baker, C. J. Fox, Sackville Earl of Dorset, Lye the Saxonist, Dean Hickes, Dr. Donne, Bishop Wilkins, Pococke the Orientalist, Sir G. Wheler the traveller, and Archbishop Newcome were members of the Hall or College.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Oriel Street, occupied as a hall c. 1333, was formerly the parsonage of St. Mary's. The entrance doorway has a groined vault; the hall with the chapel above it were built 1632-44; the

west front and Principal's lodgings 1830-3. Cardinal Allen, Sandys the poet, Sir T. More, Sir C. Hatton, Marchmont Needham, and Theodore Hook were members of this Hall.

NEW INN HALL, near the Bailey, once the outer court of the Castle, founded c. 1438 by New College, was the Mint of King Charles I. The buildings were erected 1837. Sir W. Blackstone, Sir R. Chambers, and Twyne the antiquary were members of this Hall.

ST. ALBAN'S HALL, founded by Merton College c. 1547, and said to have been named after Alban an Oxford townsman, contains a picturesque bell-turret; the front was built 1600. Bishop Hooper, W. Lenthal, P. Massinger, P. Elmsley, and Archbishop Marsh were students here.

ST. EDMUND'S HALL derives its name from Archbishop Edmund; founded by Oseney Abbey c. 1269, and devised to the Queen's College 1557; the chapel is c. 1682, the west side of the court was built 1635. Among the members of this Hall occur Bishop Kennet, J. Mill, Grabe, Oldham the poet, Kettlewell, Hearne, H. Wanley, Sir R. Blackmore, and Littleton and Onslow, Speakers.

THE CATHEDRAL.

“There is more
In such a survey than the sating gaze
Of wonder pleased, or awe which would adore
The worship of the place, or the mere praise
Of art and its great masters, who could raise
What former time, nor skill, nor thought could plan.”

The church was formerly dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints, but since the Reformation to Christ and St. Mary. It is, unfortunately, unworthy of the University, the City, and the See, being neither in size nor character equal to its situation, where the buildings would harmonize with a Cathedral of the utmost grandeur. Cardinal Wolsey intended that it should serve merely as a College Chapel, and designed a fine Cathedral on the north side of the quadrangle, whilst the superb minster of Oseney was barbarously destroyed. It has never been more than a second-rate Austin Canons' Priory Church, and has all the irregularities of such a building. It however possesses several features of interest. The views through the Norman transept and choir to the lighter arches of the chapels of St. Frideswide and St. Mary, with the noble groining of late date, are impressive and beautiful; and the effect of the choir is peculiarly fine when the canons, clergy, and members of the College, in their surplices and hoods, during the solemn evening services fill the central space and line the sides up to the very altar.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY.—A Nunnery Church of St. Mary and All Saints established here with St. Frideswide as Abbess in the 8th century, c. 730, and destroyed during the Danish wars on Nov. 13, 1002, was restored in 1004 by King Ethelred the Unready (Sprot's Chron. 64). It was for a time given to Abingdon Abbey, 1049-60, and held afterwards by Secular Canons. (MS. Harl. 6984, fol. 5.) In 1015 a party of Danes were cruelly burned to death when they sought refuge in the tower of the church. (W. Malm. De Gest. i. 297.) Prior Guiscard, the king's chaplain in 1110-11 (Matt. Par. 65) or 1122 (William of Malm.), established here a Priory of St. Frideswide (who died 755 and was translated into the cloister 2 Id. Feb. 1180 [A. S. i. 477]), for Austin Canons. On June 9, 1545, it was constituted a Cathedral Church.

The Church is a fine example of late Norman and transitional of early character. In 1158 the ancient monastery was granted to the new community, and in 1180 the church, which had been entirely rebuilt from the foundations by Prior Robert de Cricklade, or Canute, Chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated. The tower was completed before 1172.

The choir and tower piers were first erected, next the transept, in which transitional features may be detected; the tower to a short distance above the roof is of the same character; the upper part and the spire are Early English, c. 1220.

St. Frideswide's Chapel is c. 1289. The Montacute or Lady-chapel is of the first half of the 14th century, having been founded 1346. (MS. Harl.

6974, fol. 22.) The clerestory and vault of the choir were added by Wolsey.

GROUND-PLAN. The church consists of a central steeple, a nave of four bays with aisles, a transept with a north wing of three bays, with a western aisle, and two chapels, each of four bays, to the east; a south wing of two bays with an eastern chapel; and a choir of four bays, with an aisleless sanctuary of one bay.

Dimensions of the Church:—

Internal length 155 ft. 6 in. [202 when complete].

		Length.		Breadth.		Height.
		ft.		ft. in.		ft. in.
Nave	[was 102]	52	...	52 10	...	45 6
Transept... ..	...	102	{ N. wing S. wing	38 0	{	37 6
	[with the old clock-house 120]			24 0		
Tower	E. to W.	20	N to S.	16	...	190 0
Choir ... ..	...	80	...	52 10	...	37 6
Lady-chapel ... ..	...	47	...	20	...	25 0
Cloisters (east alley) ... ..	...	90	...	12 0	...	0 0
Chapter-house ... ..	...	54	...	23 9	...	0 0

Area 11,342 ft.

I. THE EXTERIOR. THE NAVE.—Cardinal Wolsey, according to Canon Hutton, shortened the nave by three bays. The best views are obtained from the Canons' gardens on the north-west and the cloisters on the south. The clerestory consists of pointed windows between flat pilasters, with nook-shafts and a plain continuous stringcourse: the plain parapet rests upon a corbel-table. The aisles have two-light windows divided by buttresses with offsets, and the stumps of small pinnacles. The south side is concealed by the cloister.

II. THE TRANSEPT.—The lower portion of the south wing is of rubble-work, and contains round-headed triforium windows which are now blocked up. It was formerly masked by the lean-to roof of the aisle. The clerestory is of hewn stone, and consists of a single round-headed window with nook-shafts in each of the three bays, divided by a flat pilaster buttress; the parapet is battlemented and rests on a stringcourse. The south front is hidden by the roof of the chapter-house.

On the east side is the CHAPEL OF ST. LUCY, which has a beautiful Flamboyant window of three lights: in a coign of the south-east buttress is a portion of an ancient font, or shrine, or capital, with sculptures representing (1) the Fall, (2) the Faith of Abraham, (3) Isaac and Ishmael. The east end of the CHAPTER-HOUSE is flanked by low buttresses, and filled by a pyramided quintet, the three central lancets being pierced; a square-headed three-light window occupies the gable.

The clerestory of the NORTH WING resembles that of the south, but the northern window is a triplet. At the north-west angle of the aisle is a square turret, terminating in a massive crocketed pinnacle, with a canopied figure of St. Frideswide on the west face. The north front contains a Perpendicular five-light window, under a flat parapet and corbelled string: it is flanked by square stair-turrets, arcaded, and terminating in octagonal shafted pinnacles with conical cappings. On the east side are the LADY-CHAPEL and ST. FRIDESWIDE'S CHAPEL.

III. THE TOWER is transitional in its lowest stage, but its upper portion is Early English, and furnishes

a fine example of the connection of a tower and spire. The removal of the high-pitched roofs of the nave and transept has deteriorated from its effect. On either side of the old weather-moulding is a round-headed window. The base-story has circular turrets at the angles, which are continued into the Early English belfry-story, but these, diminished in size, are arcaded, and terminate in cylindrical shafted pinnacles (a restoration of modern date) having conical cappings. There are two two-light windows, with a quatrefoil in the heads, pierced in an arcade, in each face of the tower, under a pointed corbel-table. The octagonal broach spire has plain circular angle ribs and projecting spire-lights facing the cardinal points at the base. The old finial of foliage is now in the Verger's garden.

IV. THE CHOIR is almost entirely hidden by chapels or buildings, but the original round-headed windows and a doorway, probably that of a sacristy, may be seen on the south side.

The parapet is plain, resting on a corbel-table. The bays of the clerestory, which is filled with three-light Perpendicular windows, are divided by pilaster buttresses.

V. THE PRESBYTERY consists of one bay without aisles. The basement round-headed windows remain: the east end consists of square turrets with blind arcades, and are capped with slender spires, as in the north arm of the transept: in the former the uppermost tier is pointed, the lower has intersecting arches. The window is early Decorated, of three lights. The gable has been lowered from its original pitch.

VI. THE LADY-CHAPEL, rich Decorated, of four bays,

has good three-light windows, set between gabled buttresses: there is no parapet.

I. THE INTERIOR.—The nave contained two altars; it was formerly of seven, but now only of four bays, and was the latest part of the Norman church completed. The workmanship is good but unequal; yet not so rude as some parts of Norwich. The massive pillars are alternately round and octagonal. The sculpture of the large capitals, which have square abaci, is florid and well executed. Each arch of the nave and choir is in appearance double, and the capitals are as it were cut in two; one half, the true arch, towards the aisles standing at a much lower elevation than the other half, or comprising arch, towards the nave or choir. The half-capitals assist in carrying the vaulting of the aisles. Between the lower arches which spring from the pillars and the higher arches rising from corbels is a triforium of two blind arches with shafts in each bay set in the tympanum of the main comprising arch, and above the higher arch is the Transitional Clerestory. It is an original but strange design, to give the effect of additional height; but it is not wholly without parallel, as at Romsey and Dunstable. As at Romsey and Waltham, in the clerestory the pointed arch with angle-shafts has a smaller round blind arch forming the openings of the wall-passage on each side of it, making a triple opening within to a single window; and the shafts of this triple window are made to carry small shafts in the upper arches. The massive pillars are alternately round and cylindrical; the lower arch rests on brackets. The Perpendicular timber ceiling, of low

pitch, panelled in squares, with its brackets filled in with a star ornament, renewed 1816, rests upon cylindrical vaulting-shafts which rise from a corbel and terminate in capitals. The west and north-west windows contain fragments of ancient glazing from the Lady-chapel. The west window is early geometrical Decorated, of four lights. The west aisle windows are of the same date. In the south aisle is the Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, by Van Linge, 1634. In the north aisle is St. Peter's Release from Prison, by J. Oliver, 1700. Near it is a window with Wolsey's badges, from the hall.

The aisles, which have very early Early English vaulting and windows, exhibit a good series of ribs, shewing their progressive changes throughout the Cathedral. In the earlier examples the semicircle formed by the diagonal ribs in the vaulting is elongated, and raised vertically, to make the longitudinal and transverse arches of a height not exceeding their semi-diameter. The rib mouldings range between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.

II. THE TRANSEPT resembles the nave; but the north-eastern window in the north wing and the east bays of the north arm have been altered in the Perpendicular period; and open screens with inverted arches and squareheaded doorways have been inserted in the eastern arches. The ancient glass was almost completely destroyed in 1651 by the Margaret Professor of Divinity, who trampled it under foot, some portions only being preserved. The great north window contains Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, by Van Linge, and the Martyrdom of à Becket, of the

fourteenth century, brought from St. Lucy's Chapel. There are other fragments in the north-west windows. When the shrine of St. Frideswide, who died Oct. 19, 740, was destroyed, the Watching Chamber with its oak floor and ceiling was left. This structure, of three tiers, is rich and late Perpendicular, erected between 1422-60. The two wooden stories are covered with rich tabernacle-work and canopies, terminating in spires; the lower is closed, the upper stage open. The stone tomb, under a low buttressed canopy forming the base of the chamber, was once inlaid with two brasses, and commemorated the founders. The rich doorway to the loft is of stone. The woodwork is good. Attached to the north arm also is the CHAPEL OF ST. FRIDESWIDE, Early English. It has been called in modern times the Dean's Chapel, and contains a memorial of Canon Bull in the east window, by Powell, 1861. In the south arm, above the arch of the south choir aisle, are two corbels, possibly to carry an organ-gallery. The south wing has lost one bay, which was converted into a double sacristy, and its west aisle, which was absorbed by the cloister on its east side. On the east side of the south wing is St. Lucy's Chapel, built 1330-44. About 18 feet of this wing were cut off to form a clock-house.

III. THE CROSSING has a flat timber ceiling like the transept, added when the bells were brought from Oseney, and the lantern was thus shut off. The tower is not square, the nave and choir being wider than the transept; so that while the east and west arches, 40 ft. high, are round-headed, those on the north and south are pointed, rising from pillars composed of three

shafts, terminating half way down to accommodate the old stalls. The work is late, rich, and good. The bells are named Hautclere, Douce, Clement, Austin, Mary, Gabriel, and John; two were added in 1628. The entire peal of ten bells is celebrated in Dean Aldrich's famous glee, "The bonnie Christchurch Bells." The great bell was called Mary, after the queen, to whom Jewel was writing a complimentary letter from the University, when it first began to chime: "How musically doth sweet Mary sound!" exclaimed his companion, Dr. Tresham: "Alas!" observes old Fuller, "it rang the knell of Gospel-truth." The lantern is surrounded with an arcade resting on massive shafts with rich capitals. Above it is another arcade of loftier arches, pierced with round-headed windows now walled up. The Early English belfry is internally octagonal, with squinches for carrying the spire, and a wall-passage pierced through the piers between the window-arches, which have carved corbels. In the spire the spire-lights have a double plane of tracery. The outer arches have square mulions and transoms, a rare feature in Early English work. In 1856, the ORGAN (built by Father Schmidt in 1680, and improved by Gray and Davison 1848) was set back in the south transept, and the choir prolonged two bays into the nave, under the superintendence of Mr. Billing of Westminster, when a reliquary or treasure-chamber for the University Chest, 7 feet high and measuring 7 feet by $5\frac{1}{4}$, made of rude stone-work coated with plaster, and containing two aumbries, was discovered beneath the eastern arch of the tower. Similar recesses occur at Hexham and

Ripon. Possibly this specimen at Oxford may have been the first grave of St. Frideswide.

IV. THE CHOIR, of five bays, restored 1856 by Billing, has Jacobean furniture in the pulpit, throne, and Vice-Chancellor's seat. The western arch is filled with rich canopied tabernacles containing statues. The groined vault with its carved lantern-like pendants and the panelled clerestory were added by Cardinal Wolsey. The pavement of black and white marble and the stalls were erected in 1635. The pillars are circular, the arches have round mouldings. The vaulting-shafts rise from Norman corbels, but have Perpendicular capitals; panelling of the same date hides the masonry of the original wall-passage and fills the window panels and outer spandrels of the vault-arches. H. Wilkinson the Parliamentary visitor destroyed much of the stained glass, but the south aisle retains Bishop King's window, interesting as containing a view of Oseney soon after 1558, which was preserved by removal in 1651, and a memorial to G. G. Fortescue, by Wailes, 1858. In the north aisle is the Delivery of St. Peter by the angel, by S. Oliver, painted when he was 84 years of age, in 1700; this aisle is transitional with a Norman vault, and contained four altars. There are some traces of mural painting in the east bay of the south aisle.

V. THE PRESBYTERY consists of a single projecting bay, as at Walsingham, Dorchester, Bristol, Lilleshall, and other Austin Canons' churches. The remains of diaper were discovered upon the wall in 1856. The east window, the "Life of Christ," is by H. and A.

Gerente, 1858. The altar has two candles, as at Durham, Wells, York, Lichfield, and Westminster, and plate which came from Oseney. There are no remains of apses, but those terminations, as at Old Sarum, York, Ripon, and other Norman churches, were not universal.

VI. THE LADY-CHAPEL is on the north side of the choir, as at Bristol, Canterbury, and Ely, but is separated from the choir [or Dean and Canons'] aisle by St. Frideswide's [or St. Catherine's] Chapel. The four-centred arches opening into it, of the middle of the thirteenth century, are worthy of remark, as anticipatory of an otherwise distinctive form of the fifteenth century. It was built by Lady Montacute, who died 1353: the bosses on the roof have roses and lilies, the emblems of the Virgin. It was built in this position because the city wall occupied the east end of the church; the north wall of the choir was broken through, the Norman vaulting-shaft of the aisle being left untouched; but Early English piers and aisles were constructed in each bay. It is called sometimes the Divinity Chapel, from the lectures of the Regius Professor being delivered in it; or the Lady-chapel, from the Latin prayers formerly read in it at the beginning of term. Latin prayers were also used at Worcester College. The stalls and desks, chiefly of Wolsey's time, and very fine, were originally in the choir. One of the windows contains Christ Disputing with the Doctors, by Van Linge, 1640.

VIII. The translation of St. Frideswide was made with great solemnity in the king's presence in 1188, and again Sept. 10, 1289. (Gale, ii. 33, 118.)

At the shrine in 1264 Henry III. knelt, in defiance of the tradition which denounced misfortune upon the English king who entered the monastery, as William of Malmesbury and Robert of Gloucester (ii. 45) relate. (Matt. Par. 67, 993; Wikes in Gale, ii. 60.)

On Ascension-day and at Mid-Lent, according to Wood, the Vice-Chancellor and University yearly visited it in procession, after the translation of St. Frideswide's relics to the shrine, before which four lamps were constantly burning. In 1308 it was plundered. In 1518 Queen Katharine of Arragon, with the King and Wolsey, paid her devotions to the relics of the saint. In 1523 Bishop Longland, as Wolsey's agent, removed the Canons. On Jan. 7, 1524, the Priory was dissolved, and granted on July 1 to Cardinal Wolsey. The foundation of Cardinal College was laid March 20, 1525, and Bishop Longland preached on the text "Wisdom hath built her an house." N. Townley was master of the works. When Bishop Westphaling was preaching here, an enormous icicle, which coated the spire, fell with a crash so tremendous that the congregation fled in terror. He knelt down one moment in prayer, reassured the fugitives, and completed his sermon.

The versicle "O Lord save the Queen," and the answer, are sung here after the anthem, and the canons on leaving the choir bow to the east: old customs, like that at Manchester, where at the *Gloria Patri* the choir faces eastward.

IX. The principal monuments are the following:—

1. Nave. West wall, Bishop Lloyd, d. 1829; Dean

Gaisford, d. 1855; Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne, d. 1753, with a line from Pope and epitaph by Archbishop Markham; Peter Elmsley the critic, d. 1774, a tablet.

2. Transept. North wing, Dean Cyril Jackson, d. 1819, a statue by Chantrey. Under north window, J. Zouch, Canon, d. 1503, a tomb with an inkhorn; an Undergraduate, d. 1578, a brass. South wing, Bishop James of Calcutta, a profile by Westmacott.

3. Choir. South aisle, Bishop King, d. 1557, a canopied tomb; S. Lance, 1587, brass; two floriated crosses of the 13th century. North aisle, brasses dated 1584, 1588, 1613; Dean Courthope, d. 1557, brass; Dean Godwin, d. 1620, bust.

4. Lady-chapel. A prior, plain high tomb, and rich early Decorated triple canopy with cinquefoiled arches, of the early part of the reign of Edward II., with an effigy; Sir J. Noers, of the time of Henry IV., d. 1425, effigy and high tomb with panelled sides; Lady Elizabeth Montacute, d. 1353, high tomb, east and west, with quatrefoiled panels and side, with statuettes of her children, including Simon Bishop of Ely and two Abbesses of Barking, and an effigy; Dean Aldrich, d. 1710, bust. R. Burton, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," d. 1639, bust; Bishop Tanner, the antiquary, d. 1775; and Dr. Pococke, the Orientalist.

5. St. Frideswide's Chapel. Bishop Fell, d. 1686, inscription by Dean Aldrich, his mitre once hung above the tomb. There are brasses of J. Fitzaleyn, 1452; Hon. E. Courtenay, 1460. On the tomb in the watching-loft is a matrix of a brass of a lady, 15th century.

X. CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS. Hearne in his Supplement to Textus Roffensis says that Wolsey pulled down three bays of the western alley and part of the north and south walks. The north alley of the CLOISTERS, of the 15th century, has been converted into a muniment-room: over the east alley is the sacristan's chamber. In this walk is a grand transitional Norman doorway of four orders, the two inner being chevroned, and on the north side having rich capitals, flanked by circular windows opening into the CHAPTER-HOUSE, of four bays, the finest Early English, of the first half of the 13th century. It has beautiful carving on the capitals, and shafts of Purbeck marble; but the floor has been raised, and a wall of Cromwell's time divides it into two rooms, and many windows are blocked up. The east end is filled by an arcade of five arches, the three central recessed, and forming an inner screen with clustered shafts and capitals of foliage. The windows are a triplet over three four-centred arches. The two eastern bays on the south and the east bay on the north have similar arcades; the central light is walled up. The central boss represents the Virgin offering fruit to the Holy Child. It was used as a council-chamber by Charles I., 1642. It contains a chest with rich Flamboyant panelling, a carved Elizabethan table and panelling, the foundation-stone of Ipswich College, 1528, fragments of glazing from the nave, and portraits of Wolsey, Dean Aldrich, Bishops Compton, Godwin, and King, Henry VII. and VIII., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Elizabeth of York. In this alley is a good Perpendicular window: it

retains the groined vaulting of the middle of the 15th century, like the south alley. The west alley has been destroyed. The panelling of the sides of the windows resembles Wolsey's work in the choir. Some old buildings remain in the CHAPLAINS' QUADRANGLE, 1638-72, with two remarkable Perpendicular windows opening to the dark cloister; and upon the north side may be seen traces of the reader's pulpit in the Perpendicular REFECTORY, (since 1775 divided into college rooms); it formed the south side of the cloister court. The large three-light Perpendicular windows remain on the north side. The prior's lodge was allotted as the second prebendal house. The Infirmary Chapel of St. Lucy became the Library.

A fine range of college buildings has recently been erected by Deane, facing the meadows.

XI. The establishment is composed of a dean and six (formerly eight) canons. There are eight chaplains, eight singing-men, and eight choristers. There are two choral services daily, at 10 and 5 o'clock. Holy Communion is administered weekly and on festivals.

Prior Robert de Cricklade was Chancellor of the University. Among the members appear Wikes of Oseney; Samuel Fell, the subject of the unmerited parody of Martial's Epigram; accomplished Aldrich; learned Cyril Jackson and Gaisford; Peter Martyr, H. Hammond, Robert South, Edward Burton, E. Pococke, W. Buckland, Kennicott, Goodwyn, and Lawrence, Archbishop of Cashel.

Arms:—Sa., on a cross engr. arg., between four leopards' faces az., a lion pass. gules; on a chief or, a rose ppr. between two Cornish choughs ppr.

The See was first established in 1542, at St. Mary's Abbey, Oseney (the isle of the Ouse or Isis), a house of Austin Canons founded in 1129 by R. D'Oyly, and so continued until 1546. Edward III. visited it Jan. 17, 1329. The church had a central and a western tower. The cloisters and refectory were built c. 1247. The kitchen lay westward of the refectory, and the infirmary with its chapel was to the south of it. The abbot's lodge was near the great gate, outside the common court. Near it was a chapel of St. Nicholas, attached to a *Maison Dieu* inhabited by poor clerks. Had this abbey and the four Friars' churches stood, Oxford would have been unrivalled for the stateliness of its conventual buildings.

XII. The Bishop is Chancellor of the Garter.

Among the bishops occur—Curwen, 1567, Archbishop of Dublin; Corbet, 1628, poet and wit; Skinner, 1641, the only bishop who ministered holy orders during the Rebellion, ordaining in one day more than 100 clergy in Westminster Abbey; Lord Crewe, 1671; Compton, 1674, the partisan of William of Orange; Fell, 1675, the cavalier-trooper and the loyalist's faithful priest in the Rebellion, and learned classic; Parker, 1686, the pervert, intemperate, and mean; Timothy Hall, 1688, so contemptible, that no graduate would receive orders from him and no canon would instal him; noble Hough, 1690; learned Potter, 1715; earnest Seeker, 1737; Lowth, 1766; and Lloyd, 1827.

The palace is at Cuddesdon; rebuilt by Fell, after having been destroyed by Col. Legge and the rebels. Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, was de-

signed by Henry VIII. to form the bishop's residence.

XIII. CARDINAL COLLEGE was commenced in 1526, with the funds of twenty-two lesser conventual houses which Wolsey suppressed for the purpose. The present name was given it by Henry VIII. in 1546, when it was re-established as Christ Church, after a temporary existence as King Henry VIII.'s College, 1532-45. The front is 382 feet long, in the centre is Tom Gate, completed 1683 by Sir C. Wren, and containing Great Tom (Grand Ton), cast April 8, 1680, by Hudson of London, which weighs 16,700 lbs., and is tolled 101 times every evening at ten minutes past nine, which, till the Commissioners revolutionized the University, was the number of the members of the foundation. The great Quadrangle measures 264 feet by 261; with a raised terraco made by Dean Aldrich 1665, and the marks of an incipient cloister against the walls. The north side was completed after the Restoration by Dean Fell and other benefactors, at a cost of £5000. In the centre is a fountain, placed by Canon Gardiner, and once adorned by a statue of Mercury, the gift of Dr. Radcliffe, on the site of the ancient Preaching Cross. In the south-east angle is a statue of Wolsey by Bird. The approach to the hall is by a beautiful vestibule, where a single slender pillar supports the vaulted roof full of richness and delicacy: it was built by Smith of London 1640. The hall, 115 feet by 40, and 50 feet high, completed 1539, has a fine carved oak ceiling with pendants, and fan-tracery in the recess of its bay window. In it Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., George III.,

and the Prince Regent have been entertained. In 1621 the students acted a play before James I., and in 1639 in the presence of Charles I., when stage scenery and machinery were for the first time used in England. In 1644 he assembled his parliament here. The original kitchen remains. In Dr. Pusey's garden is a fig-tree imported from the Levant in 1691 by Pococke. To the Dean's garden Cranmer was brought from his prison and allowed to play at bowls. At the north-east corner of the quadrangle is Kill Canon Gate, with a statue of Bishop Fell, opening into Peckwater Quadrangle, built by Dean Aldrich 1705 : in the older inn which occupied its site Leland taught, and W. Penn tore the students' surplises off their backs. Here is the library, 1716-61, 142 feet by 30, and 37 feet high, containing a statue of Locke by Roubiliac; the Guise collection of drawings by great masters, from Raffaele to Vandyke; a fine picture by Caracci; Wolsey's Prayer-book, the last work illuminated in England; a fine collection of portraits, Oriental coins, and books given by Archbishop Wake. Canterbury Gate was built by J. Wyatt, 1778. It derives its name from the hostel called Canterbury Hall, founded 1363, by Archbishop Islip, for monks of Canterbury, in which Sir T. More was a student. To the south of the College are the walks, a mile and a half round, with the Isis on the south, the Cherwell on the east, and the fine avenue of the Broad (a corruption of white and wide) Walk on the north. At the side of it is the horse-path, once connected with a bridge over the Cherwell, by which provisions were brought to the Priory.

Christ Church boasts among its members :—Charles the First, 1610 ; the King of Bohemia, 1616 ; the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales (entered 17th day of October, 1859), Wycliffe, Sir T. More ; Bishops Compton, Sanderson, Tanner, Smalridge, Wake, Potter, Atterbury, Trelawny ; Prideaux, R. Hooke, Hackluyt, Carew of Cornwall, Lee founder of the Anatomical Lecture, Carleton, Lord Dorchester, Sir W. Godolphin, Sackville Earl of Dorset, Heneage and Daniel Earls of Nottingham, Bennet Earl of Arlington, Sir Wm. Wyndham, Carteret Earl Granville, St. John Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Lyttelton, Sir T. Hanmer, Lyttelton, L.K. ; Murray Earl of Mansfield, J. Locke, E. Pococke, R. South, M. Casaubon, Boyle Earl of Orrery, R. Friend, Dr. Busby, A. Lyttelton, Browne Willis, Sir A. Fountaine, Camden ; Drake and Burton, topographers of York ; Sir P. Sidney, Ben Jonson, Otway, Budgell, B. Thornton, Colman, W. Penn, W. and C. Wesley, Archbishop Longley, Dr. Pusey, Dean Hook, Ruskin, Canning, Sir R. Peel, Sir G. C. Lewis, W. E. Gladstone, and Lord Derby.



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